

Urban District of Hebden Royd

Annual
REPORT

of

THE MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH AND
SANITARY INSPECTOR

YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1946

HEBDEN BRIDGE :
KERSHAW & ASHWORTH LTD., MARKET STREET



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Holme House, Hebden Bridge.
August, 1947.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hebden Royd
Urban District Council

Sir, Madam and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the Urban District of Hebden Royd for the year 1946.

In accordance with the provisions of the Ministry of Health Circular 28/46 dated 11th February, 1946, and Circular 13/47, of 13th March, 1947, the report has been curtailed, and is an interim report.

Extracts from Vital Statistics of the Year:—

Population 1946—9,643.

Live Births	}			Total	M.	F.
		Legitimate	148	76	72
		Illegitimate	14	11	3

Still Births	{	Total			
			M	F	
		Illegitimate	0	0	0
		Legitimate	2	0	2

		Total	M	F
Deaths	.....	147	77	70

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age:

		Total	M	F
Legitimate	.....	3	2	1
Illegitimate	.....	0	0	0

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1946.

Based on Registrar-General's Figures.

	Hebden Royd Urban District	Aggregate West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County.	England and Wales. (Provisional figures)
BIRTH RATE :- (per 1,000 estimated population)	16.8	19.5	19.7	19.1
DEATH RATES :- (All per 1,000 estimated population) All Causes	15.2	12.4	11.9	11.5
Zymotic Diseases (seven principal) *	0.10	0.12	0.13	* *
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	0.41	0.37	0.36	0.46
Other Forms of Tuberculosis	Nil	0.07	0.08	0.08
Respiratory Diseases :- (excluding tuberculosis of respiratory system)	1.35	1.36	1.31	* *
Cancer	2.07	1.82	1.72	1.84
Heart and Circulatory Diseases ‡	6.12	3.91	3.70	* *
INFANT MORTALITY :- (Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births)	19	43	44	43
DIARRHOEA : (Deaths in infants under two years of age per 1,000 live births)	6.17	4.01	4.26	4.4
MATERNAL MORTALITY :- (Deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 live and still births) Puerperal Sepsis	Nil	0.49	0.46	0.31
Other Causes	6.10	1.16	1.34	1.12
TOTAL	6.10	1.65	1.80	1.43

* Combined death rate from smallpox (if any), scarlet fever, enteric fever, diphtheria, measles, whooping cough, also diarrhoea in infants under 2 years of age.

‡ Combined death rate from Bronchitis, Pneumonia and other Respiratory Diseases, excluding Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System.

‡ Combined death rate from Heart Disease and other Diseases of the Circulatory System.

*** Figures not available.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF LOCAL AUTHORITY

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer, who also acts as Public Vaccinator and District M.O. under the Poor Law Act.

The Sanitary Officer is a full-time Officer; and other Public Health Officers, such as Veterinary Surgeons, Public Analysts, etc., come under the control of the West Riding County Council.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME

This is principally carried out by three District Nurses, two attached to the Hebden Bridge District Nursing Institution, and one to the Mytholmroyd and District Nursing Institution. These Nurses are qualified both in General and Maternity Nursing. They attend confinements at a small fixed fee. Their work is highly appreciated, and their services are always much in demand.

These District Nursing Institutions are managed very successfully by local Committees and are supported principally by voluntary contributions. The Institutions receive a subsidy from the Ministry of Health towards the cost of running the Maternity Service. They have no connection with the Local Authority. Midwives: The three District Nurses referred to are the only practising midwives in the area.

There was no change in these arrangements during the year.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Pathological and bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield. Auto-genous vaccines and sera are supplied free of charge to local medical men requiring same.

Diphtheria anti-toxin and immunising serum are supplied to any Medical Practitioner requiring them for use in their practice. Immunisations against diphtheria are carried out at local School Centres or by doctors engaged in private practice, free of charge. The cost of such treatment is met by the County Council Public Health Authorities.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

Infectious cases are removed by an Ambulance from the Fever Hospital. Non-infectious and Accident cases are removed by an Ambulance jointly owned by Hebden Royd Urban Council and Hepton Rural Council.

Subscribers to the Hebden Bridge Nursing Institution are entitled to free use of the Ambulance—there is a nominal charge made for non-subscribers. The present Gift Ambulance is, in my opinion, no longer suitable for the work in this area.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are established at both Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd. An Afternoon Clinic is held at both centres each Wednesday for mothers and babies, under the supervision of a doctor and nurses. Owing to war conditions the Clinic at Mytholmroyd has a doctor in attendance only every fortnight. An additional Clinic is held in Hebden Bridge on Thursdays at 2-0 p.m. These Clinics are well attended, showing a considerably increased attendance in recent years. V.V.R. Treatment Clinics are held twice weekly at Hebden Bridge Centre, under the supervision of a Doctor and Health Nurse. Ante-Natal Clinics are held at Hebden Bridge, under the supervision of a Lady Doctor. They are held on the first, second and fourth Friday of each month at 1-0 p.m., and are very well attended. At Mytholmroyd the Ante-Natal Clinic is held on the first Monday of each month at 2 p.m.

Tuberculosis Dispensaries are held weekly at both Todmorden and Sowerby Bridge.

The nearest treatment centre for venereal diseases is at the Royal Halifax Infirmary. Other free treatment Clinics are at Burnley and Keighley.

The Clinics referred to are under the control of the West Riding County Council.

Arrangements have been made by the County Council whereby pre-school and school children can be immunised free of charge either at suitable centres or at the schools or by their own medical attendant.

The " Welcome " Diphtheria Prophylactic A.P.T. is used for inoculation, and two injections are given at monthly intervals. The results so far as I can ascertain have been excellent.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year 1946 the district was free from any serious epidemics of disease, but there was still a marked prevalence of minor sickness, with prolonged convalescence and apathy showing a general lowering of recuperative powers. Seven cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year. These cases were of a sporadic type, occurring throughout the year. One case of Diphtheria was notified in May, the disease being contracted outside the district. No other case occurred. This case had previously been fully immunised against diphtheria. The campaign against diphtheria was carried on during the year by means of local picture shows, Press advertisements, and visits to the homes by the Welfare Visitor, who remind parents of the vital necessity of having their children immunised against diphtheria; also each child on its first birthday receives a birthday card stressing the importance of immunisation. On December 31st, 1946, 463 children out of 647 in the under 5 group, and 916 children out of 1020 in the under 15 group, had completed a full course of immunisation against diphtheria.

Seven cases of Measles were notified during the year. Whooping Cough was prevalent during August in the Mytholmroyd area, when 8 cases were notified. There were minor epidemics of Chicken Pox and Mumps during November and December. I am still of the opinion regarding the fevers, measles and whooping cough, that the number of cases notified does not at all cover the cases occurring. Many parents do not seem to realise how infectious these diseases are, and do not make any effort to keep their children isolated this failure making it impossible to check or

control epidemics, or make any accurate survey of these diseases. Three cases of Paratyphoid B were notified in August, two occurring in the Mytholmroyd area and one in Hebden Bridge. These cases were of a sporadic type, and despite repeated and thorough investigation no source of infection was discovered—nor could any connection with epidemics in neighbouring areas be established. In connection with the outbreak of Typhoid all ice-cream producers and samples of their productions in the area were examined. All tests were negative, and no carrier or source of infection was discovered.

Scabies was less troublesome during the year, but still occurred in several cases, some cases requiring admission to hospital for treatment. Nineteen cases notified during the year to the Public Health Department were treated free of charge at the General Hospital, Halifax, Treatment Centre, Out-Patients' Department.

Following the continuous and heavy rainfall in August and September, there were serious floods in the Hebden Bridge and Mytholmroyd valleys, causing a lot of damage to property, but luckily no loss of life. The health of the district was not apparently affected subsequently by these floods.

Propaganda against V.D. was carried on throughout the year by distribution of leaflets and posters.

For years before the war I drew attention in my annual reports to the desirability if not actual necessity of providing Swimming Baths for the combined Urban and Rural areas. I again urge the importance of setting about the provision of such, in the interests of the health of the inhabitants. At present the young people have to visit adjoining towns for this healthy and invaluable exercise, or worse still, bathe in the canal or the mill dams. Considering the stagnancy and impurity of the water in these, I am of the opinion that they are definitely unhealthy and dangerous, and should not be used for bathing purposes.

There were no cases of Anthrax, Psittacosis, or Undulant Fever.

I do not know of any use of the Shick and Dick Tests in Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever having been made. In my opinion every child immunised against Diphtheria should be Shick tested. No local action was taken in regard to the use of Measles Serum for prophylaxis or attenuation.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1946.

DISEASE	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	7	7	0
Diphtheria	1	1	0
Enteric Fever (including Paratyphoid)	3	3	0
Puerperal Pyrexia	0	0	0
Pneumonia	2	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	0
Whooping Cough	10	0	0
Measles	7	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0	0

[illegible]

PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

Public Health Act, 1936, Section 176.—No action taken.

TUBERCULOSIS

New Cases and Mortality during 1946

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 .. ....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5 .. ....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 .....	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
15	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
20	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
25	1	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
35 .....	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	...
45	2	...	..	...	3	...	...	...
55	2	...	..	..	..	1	...	...
65 and upwards	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals ...	8	2	0	1	3	1	0	1

There were 5 deaths from Tuberculosis during the year 1946. These cases were previously notified to me.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1925

No action was deemed necessary to be taken under these Regulations.

Statement of Notifications of Infectious Diseases received during the year 1946.

NAME OF DISTRICT— HERDEN ROYD URBAN

Cases notified or otherwise ascertained.

Cases removed to Hospital.

0	Smallpox	
7	Scarlet Fever	
1	Diphtheria, including Mem. Group	
0	Typhoid	Enteric Fever
3	Paratyphoid	
2	Acute Pneumonia (Primary or Influenzal)	
0	Puerperal Pyrexia	
0	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	
0	Acute Poliomyelitis	
0	Acute Polio-Encephalitis	
0	Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	
0	Dysentery	
0	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	
2	Erysipelas	
10	Respiratory Tuberculosis (new cases only) (6 civilian 4 non-civilian)	
1	Other forms of Tuberculosis (new cases only)	
0	Contracted in this Country	Malaria
0	Contracted Abroad	
0	Induced in Institutions†	
x	Chickenpox	
7	Measles (excluding German Measles or Rubella)	
10	Whooping Cough	
0	Small pox	
7	Scarlet Fever	
1	Diphtheria	
3	Paratyphoid B	
0	Pneumonia	

Chickenpox.—Was this disease compulsorily notifiable in your district during the year 1946?—No.

If so, please state period If it was not compulsorily notifiable, but was known to be prevalent during 1946, please write a "x" in the appropriate column of the above table.

Respiratory and Other Forms of Tuberculosis.—Under these headings include only the numbers of primary cases; notifications of institutional admissions and discharges should not be included.

† Notified under the proviso to Article 5 of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1927.

(Signed) F. J. DOWDAL, Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936, SECTION 172

No action found necessary.

This, Sir, Madam and Gentlemen, concludes my report on the health of your district for the year 1946. This being my last Annual Report as your Medical Officer of Health, I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my indebtedness to the members of the Council and to the many officials past and present for the courtesy, kindness and sympathy they have at all times extended to me during my 27½ years in office.

I have the honour to remain

Your obedient Servant.

FRANCIS JOSEPH DOWDALL,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.,

Medical Officer of Health.

HEBDEN ROYD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SANITARY INSPECTOR

Year ending December 31st, 1946

Sanitary Inspector's Department,

Council Offices,

Mytholmroyd.

To the Chairman and Members of the Hebden Royd
Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen,—

I have the honour to present my first Annual Report for the year 1946. As you are aware, my predecessor died in office in January, 1946, and until I took up duties in May, 1946, the department was under the supervision of Mr. H. L. Bottomley, the then Surveyor to the Council.

Routine Inspections.

Details of the inspections made are as follows:—

Inspections of bakehouses	8
Inspections of cafes	1
Inspections of food premises	90
Inspections of butchers' shops	1
Inspections of ice-cream premises	19
Inspections of farms	14
Inspections of public houses	3
Inspections of schools	5
Inspections of dirty houses	7
Inspections of verminous premises	13
Inspections of factories	25
Inspections of cowsheds and dairies	10
Inspections of stables	1
Inspections of houses	7
Inspections of hostels	1

Inspections of work in progress	10
Inspections of Council houses	2
Inspections of week-end cottages	6
Visits re rodent control	61
Visits re drainage	8
Visits re provision of dustbins	111
Visits re storage of petroleum, carbide, etc.	24
Visits re privy conversions	6
Visits re tub closets	21
Visits re insufficient sanitary accommodation	18
Visits re nuisances	225
Visits re contravention of Housing Act, 1936	2
Visits to properties with owners and/or contractors ...	43
Visits re suspected pollution of water supplies	2
Visits re applications for Council houses	116
Visits re cases of infectious disease	11
Visits re tuberculosis cases	6
Houses disinfected	7
Houses disinfested	12
Drains tested	50
Water samples taken	62
Milk samples taken	23
Ice-cream samples taken	11
Samples of rinse taken	1
Interviews	105
Visits re insufficient water supply	66
Visits re salvage, cleansing and miscellaneous matters	377

Complaints.

The number of complaints received during the year was 119. All complaints were promptly dealt with.

Notices Served.

The total number of notices served was 193, consisting of 189 informal and 4 statutory. Of these 157 were complied with. The bulk of the notices referred to repairs to houses and were proceeded with as energetically as circumstances allowed. Details of the work carried out is given in the section headed "Sanitary Improvements." The labour and supply position continued to be difficult and impeded the rapid execution of essential repairs.

Sanitary Improvements.

Details of the improvements made during the year are as follows in connection with—

Water supply	10
Sanitary accommodation provided or repaired	13
Ashbins provided	181
Drainage	14
Internal house repairs ..	44
External house repairs	56
Cleanliness of tenants	13
Offensive accumulations	4
Privy conversions	1
Miscellaneous	9
Total	<hr/> 339 <hr/>

Water Supply.

During the year 62 samples of water were taken, 10 from public and 52 from private supplies. These samples comprised: Public supplies—4 plumbo solvent and 6 bacteriological; Private supplies—7 plumbo solvent, 41 bacteriological and 4 chemical. All the samples obtained from public supplies were found to be satisfactory. The position relating to private supplies, however, gave rise to concern, no less than eight samples, or approximately 20 per cent. of the samples taken, being unsatisfactory. All the unsatisfactory samples were bacteriological ones. In those cases where adverse reports were received from the County Laboratory, householders were immediately informed that their water supply was under suspicion, and they were advised to boil all water before use. The owners were contacted and advice given on the most suitable methods of improving the supply and removing danger to health. In August, 1946, as a result of a report which I made to your Health Committee concerning the water supplies in the Brearley area, a joint meeting was held by the Health and Water Sub-Committees. The outcome of this joint meeting was that a scheme was prepared under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Act, 1944, which provided for a public water supply and sewers to this area. At the end of the year this scheme was under consideration by the County Council and the Ministry of Health. The water samples taken have proved beyond doubt the need for the immediate extension of the public water supply, and it is hoped that by the end of 1947 very material progress will have been made.

Ice-Cream.

During the year eleven samples of ice-cream were submitted for analysis, and of these four were unsatisfactory. All the persons concerned were advised on the hygienic production of ice-cream. Samples were also taken of the ingredients used and also of the rinses of utensils. These measures led to a marked improvement in the bacteriological standards of the ice-cream produced. It is, however, a matter for regret that there are no bacteriological standards for ice-cream. This commodity is now consumed in great quantities by all classes, and should be subjected to proper and adequate control.

Milk Supply.

It has been considered advisable to sample milk in the streets, at the point of delivery to the housewife, rather than at the farm. In this way it is suggested a more representative sample is obtained. Of the 23 samples taken, only 4 were found to be unsatisfactory. During the year two farmers became producers of designated milks, the number of licences now in force for the production of designated milk being 10. Milk producers had difficulty in carrying out necessary improvements due to the manpower and materials position, otherwise considerably more would have been done.

Food Inspection.

During the year 7 tons 13 cwts. 3 qtrs. of food were condemned. This was made up of—

	Cwts.	Qrts.	lbs.
Fish	2	2	20
Tinned Goods	2	0	13
Peas	10	3	5
Beans	3	0	3
Butter	13	0	14
Lentils	1	0	0
Tea	0	2	26
Bacon	2	1	21
Salt	0	3	10
Bread	0	1	2
Dried Fruits	7	2	2
Vegetables	12	2	0

Coffee	0	0	24
Sausage Rusks	2	3	12
Gelatine	0	0	5
Marzipan Paste	0	2	0
Mustard	0	0	18
Flour	5	1	16
Lard	9	3	4
Meat	5	3	7
Cheese	2	2	22
Biscuits	0	2	7
Sweets	0	1	0
Sugar	4	0	21
Margarine	7	3	5
Jam	17	6	0
Syrup	0	2	0
Fruit	12	1	0
Oatmeal	0	2	12
Cooking Fat	8	3	2
Macaroni	0	1	12
Puddings	0	0	3
Wheat Flakes	0	0	6

The disastrous flood of September, 1946, was responsible for the large increase in the amount of food inspected and condemned. The Ministry of Food Salvage Section were immediately contacted and as a result a good proportion of the food found to be unfit for human consumption was utilised for animal feeding stuffs and for industrial purposes.

Dairies and Cowsheds.

It is uneconomic and impracticable to attempt the complete replacement of out-dated farm buildings, and the present problem is in the main one of steady replacement of out-worn or entirely unsuitable buildings and the adaptation of these to satisfy modern standards.

Housing.

The policy of the Government is to concentrate, and rightly so, on the erection of new houses to meet the urgent and ever-growing demand for accommodation. Consequently, it is neither practicable nor desirable at this stage to carry out large-scale reconditioning of properties. Systematic inspection of houses with a view to their inclusion in a Clearance Area has not been attempted, for two reasons.

viz. (1) The present moment is inopportune, and were inspections to be carried out the information obtained would be out-of-date by the time it was required; (2) The magnitude of the housing problem is so huge in this area that the services of an additional qualified inspector would be necessary before the work could be commenced, and he would be fully employed for some years on housing work alone.

Fumigation.

In November, 1946, the Council decided that all persons who shall be allotted a Council house must have their furniture fumigated by hydrogen cyanide gas prior to taking up the tenancy of the house. This progressive policy is an effective insurance against the infestation of Council property. It should be remembered that one house which is infested with vermin, no matter of what ilk, can quickly infest adjoining houses, and it is important to ensure that only the number of tenants on the rent roll are allowed to enter.

Public Cleansing.

The work of the Cleansing Department was maintained throughout the year in the face of many difficulties, particular trouble being experienced with the Dodge vehicle. However, it is hoped that when the new Karrier refuse vehicle is received the position will improve. One important change was that by reorganising collections it became possible to empty pail closets at weekly intervals instead of fortnightly.

In May the Health Committee decided that owners should be required to provide proper dust-bins for the storage of household refuse, and in order to assist owners they approved the bulk purchase of dust-bins, which are sold at cost price. It is a matter for regret that the present difficulty of obtaining dust-bins has made it impossible to insist upon all houses having proper means of storage for household refuse. The result is that the workmen are considerably delayed at numerous houses where the refuse has to be shovelled up from the ground. Moreover, where large oil drums are used for storage of ashes, there is a great risk of workmen becoming ruptured through handling them.

In June it became apparent that the existing trade refuse charges were uneconomic, and it was therefore decided as from 1st July, 1946, to increase charges to fourpence per bin and 2/6 per load. This brought an increase in revenue of £48 4s. 4d., and when the report for 1947 is prepared it should show further improvement. During the year the following amounts of refuse were handled:—

Night Soil and Domestic Refuse, 1,486 loads

Trade Refuse, 395 loads and 517 bins.

The total cost of collection and disposal was £2.637.

Disposal was by controlled tipping. As I have pointed out to the Health Committee, it is regrettable that the tip was not acquired by compulsory purchase instead of the present uneconomical practice of paying the owner of the land ninepence for each load tipped.

On my recommendations, the Council decided that oil should be purchased in bulk, and this led to an appreciable financial saving.

Salvage.

During the year an active publicity campaign was conducted, and in August an exhibition sponsored by the Board of Trade was held in the Gas Showrooms. As a result the amount of materials salvaged increased from 102 tons in 1945 to 117 tons for the year 1946 with a corresponding increase in revenue of £135 12s. 7d. The total revenue for 1946 was £759 3s. 4d. This is a fine tribute to the good sense of the citizens of Hebden Royd, as generally speaking the position throughout the country showed a decline on the 1945 figures.

Nuisance Inspections

Total number of Inspections made in 1946 for nuisances only: 225 (not including Housing Inspections).

Nuisances found in 1946: 146. Nuisances in hand, end of 1945: 4

Total needing abatement: 150. Abated during 1946: 134. Outstanding end of 1946: 16.

Notices served: Informal, 130; complied with, 114; Notices served: Statutory, 4; complied with, 4.

Total number of summonses or other legal proceedings:
C.

Regulated Buildings, Trades, etc.:—Tents, Vans and Sheds: No. in district: 2; No. on register: 2; total No. of inspections made: 0. Offensive Trades (both Tripe Boiling establishments): No. in district: 2; No. on register: 2; total No. of inspections made: 3. General conditions: One requires considerable reconstruction when the building position improves. Legal Proceedings: Nil. Have the Council declared any other processes to be offensive trades?: No.

Drainage and Sewerage

Particulars of any sewer extensions during 1946: None. Details of any portion of district still requiring—(a) Sewering: Outlying districts still require sewerage; (b) Improvement of defective sewers: Carried out to sewers in Royd Terrace, Hebden Bridge, and on the Eaves Housing Estate, Hebden Bridge. Number of houses not connected to sewers: 429.

Sewage Disposal Works

Particulars of any extensions made during 1946: None.

Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works?: None. The sewage works continues to work on percolating filters quite efficiently. (Trade effluent taken and treated).

Any complaints from West Riding Rivers Board?: None.

Closet Accommodation

Number of privies with open middens: None.

Number of Pail or Tub Closets: 301.

Number of privies with covered middens: 3.

Number of Water Closets: 3,449.

Number of waste water closets: 13.

Number of privies reconstructed during 1945: (a) as w.c.'s: One; (b) Other: Nil.

Number of closets, other than privies reconstructed during 1946 as w.c.'s: Nil.

Number of additional closets provided for old property in 1946 as (a) w.c.'s: One; (b) Other: Nil.

Number of closets constructed in 1946 for new houses (a) as w.c.'s: 31; (b) Other: Nil.

Total number of closets in district: 3766; percentage of closets on water carriage system: 91.5 per cent.

Any special action being taken by Council to secure conversion of privies, waste water closets and pails to w.c. system. If so, what? During the year the Council increased the subsidy to £5 per closet converted to the water carriage system.

Scavenging

Is public scavenging in operation throughout the whole district?: Yes.

How is refuse disposed of?

Tipping: 100 per cent. If tipping is in operation, is it on the controlled system?: Yes. Total annual cost of collection and disposal of refuse £2,637.

Particulars of any extension or improvement in the service during the year?: The whole district now has a weekly collection both of night-soil and ashes.

Water Supply

Source of supply: Halifax Corporation and a few private supplies

By whom distributed?: The Halifax Corporation Supply is distributed by the Hebden Royd U.D.C.

Number of dwellinghouses on public supply: 3,814.

Number of dwellinghouses not on public supply: 886.

Total number of dwellinghouses in district: 3,740.

Any extension of supply during the year?: None.

Has supply been satisfactory?: Yes (a) In quality: Yes. (b) In quantity: Yes.

Number of examinations made during the year: (a) Chemical: 4, result, Satisfactory. (b) Bacteriological: 47, result: 8 were unsatisfactory.

Have any supplies been restricted or closed, if so, where?: No, although it has been necessary to advise people in some cases to boil all water before use.

Milk Supply

Number of milk samples taken by officers of your Authority for analysis under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938: None.

Number found adulterated: Nil; Number of prosecutions: Nil.

Number of samples of ordinary milk taken by officers of Local Authority for:—(a) Methylene blue test, 23; (b) presence of tuberculosis: Nil.

Any special examination of milk for dirt, e.g., sedimentation test?: None.

Any instance of disease attributed to milk during 1946: Nil.

Number of cowkeepers in district: 42. Number registered: 42. Total number of cowsheds: 68. Total number of milk cows: 462.

Total number of milk farms inspected during the year: 24. Total number of cowsheds inspected: 10.

Number of wholesale traders registered: 11. Number of retail milk sellers registered: 73.

Have any retailers been removed from the register?: No

Observations as to structural conditions, cleanliness and methods of production and handling of milk: During 1946 it was decided to sample milk in the streets rather than on the farm. In this way all milk retailed in the area will be covered and it will serve as a check on supplies coming into the area. Dairy-men are considerably hampered by the shortage of building materials, and this is retarding much-needed reconstruction. During the year one dairyman became a producer of "T.T." milk, and it is hoped that 1947 will see an increase in the number of designated milk producers.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1936-1946.

Number of licences in force in area for: (a) Production of "Tuberculin Tested" milk: 2; Designated milk samples obtained by officers of your authority and examined bacteriologically: No satisfactory, Nil. No. unsatisfactory, Nil. (b) Production of "Accredited" Milk: No. of licences in force, 8; milk samples satisfactory, 3; unsatisfactory, 1. (c) In respect of Pasteurising plants: Nil. (d) Number of licences in force for bottling "Tuberculin Tested" or "Accredited" milk, other than at place of production: Nil.

Ice-Cream.

Number of premises registered under Section 14, Food and Drugs Act, 1938: 15. Number of inspections made: 19.

Number of samples submitted for bacteriological examination, with results: Satisfactory—7; unsatisfactory—4.

Indicate briefly any further action in respect of above: Advice has been given on methods of manufacture.

Any action taken under Sections 16 and 37, Food and Drugs Act, 1938?: Nil.

Meat Inspection

Any public abattoir in district?: No.

Total number of private slaughterhouses: 3, made up of 0 registered and 3 licensed.

Number unsatisfactory either as regards structure, position, or in other respects: None.

Number of times each slaughterhouse inspected: Not in use. Total inspections: 0.

Number of seizures of unsound food: Nil. Total weight: Nil. Number of prosecutions: Nil.

Other Foods

Number of samples (other than milk) taken by officers of Local Authority for examination under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938: None.

Number found adulterated: Nil; Number of prosecutions: Nil.

Number of bakehouses in district: 23. Total inspections: 8.

Are any bakehouses underground, if so, how many? None.

Schools

Statutory Medical Inspection is carried out by the County Education Authority in most of the districts, but that does not relieve the M.O.H. of his duties in regard to sanitation and the prevention of infectious outbreaks in connection with Schools.

Number of Schools in district: 7.

Number visited by M.O.H.: 3.

Action taken: None.

Schools closed by M.O.H.: None.

General Sanitary Conditions: Unsatisfactory at Stubblings School.

Smoke Abatement

Number of smoke observations each of 30 minutes duration taken during 1946: Nil.

Number of above showing excessive emission of black smoke: Nil.

Number of cautions issued: Nil.

Number of statutory notices issued: Nil.

Number of prosecutions: None.

Shops Act, 1934, Sections 10 and 13 (3)

Number of visits paid under above Act during 1946: Nil.

Unsatisfactory conditions found: Nil. Remedied: Nil.

Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc.

Number in district: 2.

Is this class of dwelling showing signs of increase? No.

Have Council made byelaws under Section 268(4), Public Health Act, 1936? No.

Swimming Baths and Pools

Are there in the district any public swimming baths or pools?: No. Any privately owned swimming baths or pools open to the public? No.

Any samples of bath waters examined in 1946, apart from samples submitted to the County Bacteriological Laboratory? If so, please give particulars: No.

Byelaws and Regulations in force in District

Please give list of Byelaws and Regulations in force and date of adoption in each case.

Building Bye Laws: 24th July, 1939.

Pleasure Ground Bye Laws: 24th July, 1939.

Hackney Carriages: 27th June, 1945.

Infectious and Other Diseases

Diseases specially prevalent in 1946: Chicken Pox. November; Whooping Cough, August.

Any disease specially added to notifiable list?: No.

Any influences threatening the health of the district?: No.

Mortuaries

What accommodation: (a) for accidents: 1 at Mytholmroyd and 1 at Hebden Bridge. (b) for infectious cases other than at hospital: None. (c) for other cases: Nil. (d) for post-mortem examinations: One at Mytholmroyd and one at Hebden Bridge.

Sanitary Staff.

What is the present annual salary of the M.O.H.?: £93 8s. 4d.

Name of Sanitary Inspector: W. L. Kay. Annual salary as Sanitary Inspector: Grade 3. Other appointments held: Nil.

Any additional or assistant Sanitary Inspectors?: No.

Is staff sufficient: No.

Does M.O.H. receive copies of memos. and circulars distributed by Ministry of Health?: Yes.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the help and support given to me by the Chairman and members of the Health and Housing Committees.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Chairman, Madam and Gentlemen.

Your obedient Servant.

W. L. KAY, F.S.I.A., M.R.San.I.,

Sanitary Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent.

